BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
" " 1 year 10 00

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JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR SECOND WEEK IN JUNE.

	Sun Rises. Hour	Min.	Sun Sets. Hour	Min.
Sunday,	4	49	7	11
Monday, A. Jackson d., 1845.	4	48	7	12
Tuesday. Bat. Port Rep., '62,	4	48	7	12
Wednesday,	4	48	7	12
Thursday,	4	47	7	13
Friday,	4	47	7	13
Saturday,				

Last Quarter Moon, Monday 8th. New Moon on Tuesday 15th.

Day's length 14 hours, 25 minutes; night's length 9 hours, 35 minutes.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Fight at Brandy Station--Desperate Conflict--Killed and Wounded, &c.

RICHMOND, June 11.

The battle on Tuesday occurred at Brandy Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, five miles beyond Culpepper C. H. Accounts so far are very conflicting, but there seems to be no doubt about the attack of the enemy being unexpected, and they gained some advantage in the first onset, but on the arrival of our reinforcements a desperate and sanguinary battle ensued, and the enemy were finally driven from the field. Much of the fighting was hand to hand. Gen. Stuart commanded our forces. Among the killed on our side were Col. Frank Hampton, of S. C., Col. S. C. Williams, of N. C. and Col. Green, of Culpepper. Brig. General Rooney Lee, son of Gen. R. E. Lee, received a severe sabre cut in the thigh. Capt. Ball, of the Black Horse Cavalry, was shot in the hand. No other casualties among the officers reported. Among the prisoners brought down last evening, are eleven commissioned officers.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Additional from Fredericksburg--The Mystery not yet solved.

RICHMOND, June 11.—Correspondence from Fredericksburg states that the mystery in regard to the Yankees in the rear of that place has not yet been relieved, and what seems to be a feint may result in an advance on the Confederate lines.

There was heavy skirmishing yesterday and to-day between the pickets. The enemy have thrown up additional entrenchments opposite to the Heights occupied by our forces. The number of tents visible have also considerably increased. Prisoners state that the troops here from Suffolk comprise the command of Gen. Dix.

Milliken's Bend, said to be in possession of Kirby Smith, is above and not below Vicksburg, as inadvertently stated yesterday. If in our possession it is an important point and will enable us to annoy the enemy a good deal. It is about thirty miles, we believe, above Vicksburg.

Capt. R. A. C. Jones, of the Hampton Legion, we regret to learn, was killed in the fight in Culpepper on Tuesday. Capt. Jones was a native of Orange county, but for some years past a citizen of South Carolina.

Hon. E. G. Reade, of Person, has been appointed on the Internal Improvement Board, in place of Wm. Eaton, Jr., of Warren, resigned. This is an excellent appointment.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—This body met in this city on Thursday, the 11th, on the call of the Governor. All the members present, to wit: Mr. Satterthwaite, of Pitt, Mr. Stubbs of Martin, Mr. Eldridge of Johnston, Mr. Dick of Guilford, Mr. Hargrave of Anson, Mr. Calloway of Wilkes, and Mr. Patton of Buncombe. We understand the Council has been engaged in considering several subjects of importance.—Proceedings in our next.—*Standard.*

IMPORTANT HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Judge Meredith, of Virginia, has decided that the Confederate States have no right to detain a person under eighteen in the army when an application is made for a discharge. A case was recently brought up in regular form and the soldier discharged. We copy the following from the Richmond *Whig* of the 10th:

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—In the Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge John A. Meredith presiding; Mr. Danner, appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Aylett for the Government.

This was an application by the father, Cicero D. Hudson, of Alabama, for the discharge, from the army of the Confederate States, of his son Felix T., who is under the age of eighteen years.

It appeared, from the evidence, that young Hudson enlisted about August, 1861, in a volunteer company for twelve months, but when it (the company) had left for Auburn, Alabama, the Governmet declined receiving any more troops for one year only, and thereupon the company consented to be mustered into service for and during the war. Of this arrangement, the father of young Hudson was totally unaware, and so remained until near the expiration of twelve months from the period of his son's original enlistment.

It was shown that soon after the father had ascertained such mustering in to have been made for the war, he began his efforts to secure his son's discharge, both with the officers of the company and before the Department of War, but without avail in either case. As a dernier resort, he applied to the courts, and, for that purpose, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, the mandate of which writ, at the instance of General Lee, was responded to by the commanding officer of the company of which young Hudson was a member. It was testified (incidentally) by a Lieutenant—who was sworn in the case—that young Hudson had been a most gallant and excellent soldier, and that although he had kept up manfully throughout the several campaigns, he received only a single scratch, and was only for a very few days unfit for duty, owing to sickness. Of the history thus made for himself, this youth and his parents may be justly proud.

After the evidence had been concluded, the Judge stated that it was a case clearly entitling the petitioners to have the custody and control of his own said son, and it was ordered accordingly.

NEGRO FREEDOM—HOW IT WORKS.—A day or two ago a party of Confederate soldiers captured and brought into this city a body of insurgeant negroes on a plantation near the Big Black. The Yankees had been through that country and instructed the contrabands how to proceed under the new relation. Accordingly the negroes measured off the land with a plow line, making a fair apportionment between themselves, also divided the cotton and implements of husbandry. When they ground meal they kindly dealed out rations to their old helpless master, and also gave him his allowance of bacon. At least the negroes themselves claim to have been thus kind to the deposed

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863. NO. 185.

patriarch, although it is said that the old man was upon the verge of starvation when our soldiers came to his rescue. These negroes were provided with arms by the robbers, but refused to tell where they were concealed until they were forced to.

This is only one instance of the wholesome effects of Abolitionism! Let the country be once subjugated and Lincoln's robbers will occupy every farm in the South. The thick-headed African will be deluded by the name of freedom, but will be compelled to work for his Yankee master at wages so paltry that half his present luxuries and conviences would have to be dispensed with. Negroes know what to expect from Yankee masters. Beyond all doubt they are the most tyrannical and exacting of any people upon earth. After all, so far as the negro is concerned it will only be a change of ownership, and God help the negro when he once falls hopelessly into the hands of the Yankees. Many a time will he sigh for the kindness and humanity of his old Southern master.—*Mississippian.*

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

LANDING EX-STEAMSHIPS SIRIUS AND BANSHEE. On Tuesday, 16th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the following goods imported in above named Steamers, comprising some of the most desirable, seasonable, as well as necessary articles ever yet offered at any of my car_o sales, viz:

2 cases Linen Prints,
2 bales Fancy Prints,
4 cases English Prints,
2 cases Colored Muslins,
3 bales do. do.
1 case Linen Cambric Hdkf's,
1 bale Negro do.
1 case do do.
1 do. Long Cloth,
1 do. Hoop Skirts,
2 do. Men's Merino Shirts,
1 do. Blue Mottles,
2 bales Osnaburgs,
1 case English Pins, Black and White,
16 cases French Hats, Felt and Cassimere,
50 doz. Cotton Cards, No. 10
2 cases Shoe Thread,
3 cases Stationery,
100 reams Commercial Note Paper,
200 kegs Bi Carb. Soda,
59 boxes Castile Soap, 32 lbs. each,
10 do " " 129 " "
1 case Mustard,
1 case Fancy Soap, assorted,
10 barrels Alcohol,
20 " Alum,
4 cans Spts Nit P L Opt.,
20 cans Castor Oil,
16 drums Castor Oil,
1 case Chloroform,
5 barrels Epsom Salts,
4 bbls. Copperas,
13 casks Kerosene Oil,
14 quar. casks Scotch Whisky,
20 barrels Jamaica Rum,
50 cases Brandy, Old Bourbon and Champaigne,
25 do Whiskey, Bourbon,
24 do Geneva Gin,
93 demijohns Holland Gin,
2 casks Jeffreys bottled Ale,
24 coils Rope,

AND

6 demijohns Gin,
1 bag Rio Coffee,
45 crates Crockery,

without invoice

Particulars in catalouge,

June 8-tds

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRAPLE LANDS WAS SELECTED for his home site many years since, by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninteruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,

DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND

HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas,

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE

WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to

R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.

May 11-M&Ttf

FOR SALE

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.

Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE war. The substitute may designate any company, in any arm of the service, not now full. Apply to the editor of the Progress or to the subscriber.

June 2-tf H. J. B. CLARK, Graham, N. C.

Standard copy.

TAKEN UP.

A YELLOW BOY—SAYS HIS NAME IS GEORGE, and belongs to Mr. Jos. Holloway, of Person county. The owner is requested to come and get the Boy and pay expenses.

June 5-tf BLACKNALL & CO., Kittrell's Springs.

WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE TO ACT FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS in a Militia Company, for which $1500 will be paid. The money to be paid whether the party is drafted into service or not, and in advance. Apply at

June 10-tf THIS OFFICE.

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS EX. BD. OF SURGEONS, AND ENROLLMENT OF CONSCRIPTS,

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.
Wadesboro' N. C. May 29th, 1863.

PURSUANT TO ORDER NO. 2. ISSUED BY COL. Peter Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts for N. C., the Commanding Officers of the respective Militia Regiments in the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina, are requested to assemble their Commands at the following times and places. This call embraces all men between 18 and 40 years of age, including those "previously exempted, detailed, or discharged from service, from any cause whatever:"

80th Regiment, N. C. Militia, at Wadesboro,' Anson county, June 15th and 16th.

81st Regt., N. C. Militia, at Wadesboro', Anson county, June 17th and 18th.

83d Regt., N. C. Militia, at Albemarle, Stanly county, June 20th and 22d.

62d Regt., N. C. Militia, at Troy, Montgomery county, June 24th and 25th.

57th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Carthage Moore county, June 27th and 29th.

49th Regt. N. C. Militia, at Pittsboro, Chatham county, July 1st and 2d.

50th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Pittsboro, Chatham county, July 3rd and 4th.

63d Regt., N. C. Militia, at Ashboro, Randolph county, July 7th and 8th.

64th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Ashboro, Randolph county; July 9th and 10th.

65th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Lexington, Davidson county, July 13th and 14th.

66th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Lexington, Davidson county, July 15th and 16th.

J. M. LITTLE, 1st Lt.
P. A. C. S. and Enrolling Officer.
P. G. SNOWDEN, Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Ex. Bd., Surg. 7th Cong. Dist., N. C.

June 9-4t

Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard, and Greensboro Patriot copy four times.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

ENROLLING OFFICE 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DIST.,
Oxford, May 18th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA Regiments of the 5th Congressional District of N. C., comprising the Counties of Wake, Orange, Granville, Franklin, Warren and Nash, will please proceed at once to re-enroll all and every white male person within the limits of their Regiments. This notice includes all those who have been previously exempted or detailed or who have been discharged from service, from any cause whatever:"

All persons or contractors engaged in the manufacture of Nitre or other ordnance for the Confederate States, must have their applications for detail or exemption certified to by Capt. Barney, Agent Nitre and Mining Bureau, Greensboro', N. C., that the number is neither unreasonable or excessive. Contractors with the Confederate or State Government (other than ordnance) must have their applications for exemption or detail certified to by the officer with whom they make the contract.

Special notice is given that no person after enrollment has the right to volunteer, or put a substitute in any company or regiment, except at the Camp of Instruction. Persons enrolled as Conscripts who fail to report promptly at Camp of Instruction, will be at once arrested and sent there.

The commanding officer of the 42d Regt N C Militia, will assemble his Regiment at Oxford, Granville county, N C. on the 29th and 30th of May, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 43d Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Oxford, Granville county, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 40th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Louisburg, Franklin county, N C, on the 6th and 8th of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 32d Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Nashville, Nash county, N C, on the 11th and 12th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 37th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Warrenton, Warren county, N C, on the 15th and 16th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 38th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House, in Raleigh, N C, on the 19th, 20th and 22d days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 39th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, N C, on the 23d, 24th and 25th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 118th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 26thand 27th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 45th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsboro' in Orange county, N C, on the 30th of June, and 1st and 2d of July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 46th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsboro', Orange county, N C, on the 3d, 4th and 6th days of July, 1863.

Militia officers will please attend each day and render all the assistance in their power to the Enrolling Officer, and they will please decide all questions as to the ages of persons before enrollment, and notify every man between the ages of eighteen and forty, to appear and show why they shall not be enrolled as conscripts.

A. LANDIS, Jr.,
Enrolling Officer for 5th District of N C.
H. W. CAFFEY,
Assistant Surgeon. P. A. C. S.,
Chairman of Ex. Board.

May 25-3w

TRUNK EXCHANGED.

LOST, ON TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4TH, AT the N. C. Depot, an ordinary size BLACK TRUNK, brass bound, brass head tacks, with a card upon one end marked Appolus Stanton. Said Trunk contained ladies apparel, consisting of several Silk Dresses, 10 yards of Grey Cassimer Cloth, &c.

The Trunk received in place of the above was one about the same size and description, and belongs to a soldier supposed to be from Georgia, as a newspaper found in the Trunk was marked E. M. Byrd, and contained a pair of shoes, clothing, provisions of several kinds, a ladies daguerreotype, &c. The Trunk is now at the Exchange Hotel, in Raleigh. The owner will please bring forward the other Trunk, or make known its whereabouts to the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, so that it can be sent for and an exchange effected.

June 9-3t* J. H. HARDY.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
Hillsboro', N. C.

June 3-tf

A HOUSE WANTED.

A SMALL HOUSE IS WANTED FOR A SMALL family for which a liberal rent will be paid. Any one having such property to rent will please let it be known at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

June 8-tf

WANTED.

TO RENT, IMMEDIATELY, A BRICK STORE, ON Fayetteville street preferred. Any person having one to rent will please make it known at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

June 8-tf

BAGGAGE CHECK FOUND.

A BAGGAGE CHECK ON THE N. C. R. R. NO. —, picked up in the street, has been left at this office. It may detain the baggage of the loser at the depot. The person to whom it belongs can have it by calling and paying for this advertisement. May 18-tf.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A SMALL ENGINE, SAY 2, 3 OR 4 HORSE POWER. A good cash price will be given for a good Engine in good order. Any one having one to sell will please communicate at once with the

EDITOR PROGRESS,
Raleigh, N. C.

June 5-tf

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR A Yellow boy, nearly white, bound to me, who has run away, named WILLIAM REVILLS. One of his toes has been split open with an axe. He may try to pass as a white boy. I will give a reward of $25 for information against any body harboring him.

June 11-2w J. M. HARRIS.

$100 REWARD.

LOST ON THE 6TH INSTANT, A GOLD HUNTING LEVER WATCH: "Mathey Peytieu, Lacle, No. 8416." The above reward will be paid for its delivery at this office, and no questions asked. June 11-tf

COWS STRAYED OR STOLEN--$25 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES IN Raleigh, two COWS, one red and the other black, both about five years old. The ear marks are, smooth crop in the right ear and crop and hole in the left. The Cows were brought from Lenoir county, and may be making their way back. They left about the middle of last week. I will give Ten Dollars for the return of both, or Five for either.

May 30-tf ROBERT H. ROUNTREE.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the recovery of a GOLD WATCH, hunting case, with chain. The chain is plain and square linked. The hook was broken off when it fell out of my pocket, and can be identified as having no hook to the chain. On the outside of each case there is an egg-shaped carving, covering about one-third of the whole surface. The above reward will be paid if the watch be left at the

SO. EXPRESS OFFICE,
May 30-1w Raleigh, N. C.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE TIME LIMITED IN MY PROCLAmation, dated the 8th of May, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State, for thirty days from the 13th of the past month, will soon expire: Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 12th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 8th of May, and entrusting the execution of this Proclamation to Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers.

(SEAL) In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

June 9-1w

All daily papers in the State insert one week, and weekly and semi-weekly papers two weeks each.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD:

Board per day,.....$6.00
" " week,.....35,00
" " month,.....100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. A NO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

RAILROAD MEETING.

GOLDSBORO', May 30, 1863.

To the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company:

AS IT IS IMPRACTICABLE TO HOLD YOUR NEXT annual meeting in the town of Newbern, you are hereby notified that the meeting will be held in the town of Kinston on the 25th day of June next.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
May 30-td President.

OIL! OIL!

I AM MANUFACTURING NOW A GOOD ARTICLE of Cotton and Linseed Oil.

June 9-1w* W. R. MILLER.

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS COTTON SEED, AT NEUSE River Oil Mills.

June 9-1w* W. R. MILLER.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED, FOR WHICH A good price will be paid. Address "A," Franklinton, N. C. June 10-1w*

SUBSTITUTES.

ONE OR TWO RELIABLE SUBSTITUTES CAN BE had by applying soon AT THIS OFFICE.

June 10-3t*

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCTOCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT TH Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK
March 24-tf.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

CANDLES! CANDLES!! CANDLES!!!

FOR SALE AT THE

GRAHAM CANDLE FACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND AND ARE constantly manufacturing a superior article of WAX and TALLOW CANDLES which they are prepared to furnish in any quantity and at reasonable prices. Address

KLAPP & BERRY,
May 11-1m* Graham, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$8 00
Two days	2 00	One month	13 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hurt
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood		W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitson
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Guion / T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12			
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	J H Lambeth
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hatmond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18			J D Barry
19	Solomon Williams	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21	W W Kirkland		W S Rankin
22	James Conner		
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknal
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	C W Knight	J A D McKay
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm H Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Laughlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Callister
47	Geo P Faribault	John A Graves	A D Cruday
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54		K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	R P Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60			W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen		Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Speer

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Martin's Brigade—17th, 42d., 50th and 63d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Rannom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st and 59th.
Taliaferro's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Co'. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.

April 7-tf

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

I HAVE 35 BARRELS SPIRITS TURPENTINE IN large, fine, well made casks, averaging 44 gallons each, on hand for sale. It can be delivered at Boon Hill, on the North Carolina Railroad.

D. C. CARRINGTON,
May 20-1w4w Goldsboro', N. C.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

MUST BE OVER FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE, healthy and sound. A man of this description can get $4,000 by applying to MR. J. R. WHITAKER, in Raleigh, N. C. May 29-tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care.

FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

TAX NOTICE.

I SHALL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE ON WEDNESday, the first day of July next, to collect taxes from Merchants and others under Schedule B, Revenue Law.

June 5-td W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to

THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED TO GO INTO THE 2nd N. C. Cavalry, now in Virginia. A horse and equipments will be furnished if desired. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately at

May 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.

ADVANCE IN OUR TERMS.

When we commenced the publication of the PROGRESS here in November, we got paper at 25 cents per pound and fixed our prices accordingly, but now we pay 50 cents a pound for paper, while ink, labor, telegraph news, and everything else has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent.—For these reasons we are compelled to make a slight advance in our terms of subscription to enable us to meet the heavy expenses of publication and support those dependent on us. If paper falls in price we shall fall; but if, on the other hand, it continues to go up, we shall have to go up or suspend, and we cannot think the public would submit to that.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1863, the price of subscription will be as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at the old rates.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

We have as yet but meagre details of the recent engagement in Virginia. The fight occurred at Brandy Station, on the Alexandria Railroad, five miles from Culpepper Court House, on Tuesday last. The enemy had thrown a heavy force across the upper Rappahannock, evidently with the intention of a general advance or forward movement of their main army, and took our forces by surprise. This is evident from the fact that the telegraph tells us that the attack was unexpected, and that the enemy obtained an advantage in the first onset. We suppose that our main army, or a large portion of it, was moving up the Rappahannock, and the advance, no doubt unexpectedly, was attacked by the enemy in heavy force, who had crossed the river for the purpose of thwarting the purposes of Gen. Lee, or marching on Richmond.

Though surprised, however, at first, our men rallied and were reinforced, when a desperate engagment of ten hours ensued, the enemy being finally driven back across the Rappahannock. The fighting was hand to hand and was desperate, and the loss heavy we doubt not, for the number engaged, on both sides. Only a portion of each army were engaged in the fight.

The forces engaged on our side were under the command of Gen. Stuart, and Col. S. W. Williams of this State, Col. Frank Hampton, of S. C., and Col. Green, of Va., were killed, and Brig. General R. Lee, son of Gen. R. E. Lee, was wounded severely by a sabre cut on the thigh. Judging from Gen. Lee's dispatch, published yesterday, and other accounts, together with the arrival of three hundred prisoners at Richmond, we may claim a victory; but we have no idea that any material advantage has been gained by it, though we shall have, as in former victories, to mourn the loss of a number of good men and several brave officers.

The extent of the damage, or the number of killed and wounded on either side is not given. We hope to receive particulars soon. Meantime a general engagement of the forces under Lee and Hooker is hourly expected, and when the conflict does take place it will probably be the most bloody and desperate of the war.

We always thought there were a great many fools in this world, but the war has developed more than we ever supposed existed. Almost daily we are requested to score the people of South Carolina and Virginia for refusing to take our Treasury notes, when in fact our people are just as foolish about theirs. There are shopkeepers and tradesmen in Raleigh who will not touch Virginia Treasury notes or the fractions issued by the South Carolina banks. Soldiers, in traveling, get the currency of the three States, and others still further South, and it is right that all of it should circulate in all business transactions. We mean, of course, the Treasury notes of the different States and the legitimate issues of all legitimate banks. We blame no one for refusing all individual promises to pay and the pasteboard issues of Railroad and other corporations upon whom no power has been conferred to make such issues.

A man yesterday refused to sell potatoes for Virginia Treasury notes, but it is not the simple-minded countryman that is so much to blame—it is the fault of business men and tradesmen. The country people will take anything they can use in making purchases, but they cannot be expected to receive that which they cannot pay out.

Being on currency and fools reminds us of another matter. What has become of all the N. C. Treasury Notes—we mean the small ones? It is a rare thing to get hold of a one or two dollar Treasury note now, and even the fractions, issued for the purpose of making change in general business, are fast disappearing. There are those among us who are running off all their Confederate scrip as fast as possible, supposing that anything is better than that; and this is one great cause of the rapid depreciation of the Government currency. Yet we can see no difference, or but little difference, in the value of the issues of the Government and the banks and States, for if we are subjugated it is all worthless—no more than so much blank paper—while if we succed and establish our independence, the Government scrip will be redeemed, and will be as good in every respect as the issue of the banks or the State Treasury Notes. All paper money now in use will rise or fall with the issue of the war, and in the end it will all find a common level, the efforts of fools to discriminate and misers to hoard up to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is great anxiety for further news from Vicksburg and details of the fight at Port Hudson, but we have but little to present from that quarter.—A few days, or a week or two at farthest, will give us particulars in reference to affairs in the West, and we must be patient. Two great battles are imminent, one in Virginia and one in Mississippi, and should we defeat the enemy in both it will electrify the Confederacy and lift the gloom which now hangs over our people; but remember, should we lose them both it by no means seals the doom of the Confederacy. We can lose a dozen pitched battles and then fight on.—There is no cause for despondency, and we are sorry to see some of our people, especially those who were so blatant and boastful when the mischief was brewing, so gloomy now. As long as our people are united and determined there is no fear of subjugation. The greatest fear that we have is that those who were among the principal actors, in bringing on the war, will insist on submission, supposing they can save their property thereby. The masses of the people are determined and will never submit to any terms that deny them their rights, but some of the mouthing politicians are already declaring in favor of any terms that the Yankees may be pleased to give them.

Plain Talk.

There is a set of hired curs, here in North Carolina, that denounce any man as disloyal who dares to insinuate any objection to the manner in which things are done in Richmond, and any poor fellow who has the misfortune to express the opinion that everything and everybody connected with the government are not entirely perfect, is denounced at once as a traitor. While as a general thing we give the government a cordial and zealous support, we are not sufficiently muzzled to deter us from denouncing mismanagement and usurpation. We take no pleasure in giving publicity to anything that ventilates the weakness and incompetency of men high in authority, and we only copy the following to show a certain class of people, here, what kind of *treason* some of the Cotton States papers give currency to.

The following is from the Richmond correspondence of the Mobile *Tribune*:

It is now, perhaps, more than ever to be regretted, that the provisional government was changed until we won our liberties. It is not because that confidence is not reposed in Jefferson Davis, but because under the provisional government there would not have been the present fancied security—there would not have been the soggy sleepy indifference and want of action in the Departments at Richmond which the consoling reflection and security of six years in office has produced. The ambition of political aspirants would have been checked. Petty usurpations of power, peevish and waspish exhibitions of military tyranny, and bitter persecutions growing out of violent prejudices, not having so sure a foundation, would not have been so likely to have been indulged in or exercised.

The drones around the hive of Richmond are mostly the same that hung around the administration of "old Buck" in Washington. There is a railroad tunnel atmosphere of earthly corruption about the departments, which bespeak a want of purity and health. In fact, it cannot be denied that the Government is a very weak and sickly one. To make a healthy administration, we must have healthy men to administer it. Mr. Davis' cabinet is composed of a set of old fogy broken down politicians, who act as mere clerks to the President. Mr. Davis himself is troubled with blindness, is very dispeptic and splenetic, and as prejudiced and stubborn as a man can well be, and not be well. Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of State, holds a more sinecure, we having no foreign relations to correspond with, and our people are thus made to pay an enormous sum for the support of these salaried clerks, who have nothing to do but amuse themselves, Mr. Benjamin, the chief clerk, to Mr. Davis, improving the opportunity to enter into all sorts of speculations and little European ventures to pass away the time. Old "shiver the mizzen," the Secretary of the Navy, needs no comment. The Secretary of the Treasury is by no means a Rotchilds in his financial talents, and consequently, from the many blunders he has made, it is only a miracle that we have had any means to carry on the war. Had the Yankees bagged the whole Cabinet on the occasion of Stoneman's raid, leaving the President to make more judicious selections, the Confederacy would have gained by the operation.

Everything remains quiet in Eastern North Carolina. No demonstration has been made from Newbern or Washington since the late affair at Gum Swamp. The Yankees are busy at Newbern, we suppose, drilling and organizing the negro brigade.

Gen. Humphrey Marshall was in Atlanta recently. The *Confederacy* learns that he has resigned. Humphrey could not do a more sensible thing, for his military career, thus far, has been a miserable failure.

ADDITIONAL NORTHERN NEWS.

Our latest dates from the North are to the 7th. We present the following additional items. The following is from the *Herald* of the 6th:

REPULSE OF THE YANKEES AT PORT HUDSON.

The steamship Morning Star, which left New Orleans on the 29th ult., brings an account of the first day's fighting at Port Hudson. Banks commanded in person, and the fight was still going on at the time of the departure of the Morning Star. The attack commenced on the 27th, and the Herald's correspondent says it has been "one of, if not the bloodiest battle, that has yet been fought on this continent." The Confederate force within the works is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand, and the assault is represented by the Yankee letter writer as having been attended with "terrific slaughter." The attack was made by land and water, Farragut's fleet bombarding the town while Banks' columns endeavored to storm our fortifications.

The leading attack was headed by Sherman, who was vigorously repulsed, and had to retire with enormous loss. A negro regiment, which was put in advance, (a cute Yankee trick,) lost 600 men out of 900. Sherman lost his leg, General Neal Dow was also wounded, and Colonels Clarke, Gowles and Smith were killed. The 6th Michigan and 128th New York each lost about half their men, and the other regiments suffered severely. The *Herald's* correspondent says the Yankee loss, in killed and wounded, will reach at least three thousand. So much for the beginning of the fight. With regard to the second day's fight he says: "We have no definite information regarding to-day's operations. The news has been held back until the field is won or lost." This sounds very ominous for the Yankees, and goes far to confirm our telegraphic news announcing the final and crushing defeat of Banks.

GREAT PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK—SIGNIFICANT ADMISSIONS OF THE HERALD.

An immense meeting of the "Peace Democrats" was held on the 3rd in New York. The Herald says it numbered over thirty thousand people, and the New York Democracy, under Fernando Wood "have declared en masse in favor of a vigorous prosecution of peace," an armistic and separate conventions of the loyal and rebel States, and predicts that this peace platform "will be that of all the democracy," and that with it they will carry the Presidential election.

The *Herald* says: "The platform of the Democracy in the Presidential campaign of 1864 will be peace, and what is more, the candidate will be elected no matter who he his, the principle controlling all other considerations. The new President, whatever might have been his antecedents or opinions, will, upon assuming office, be compelled to suspend the operations of the war, proclaim an armistice, and propose a Convention of all the States."

PRESIDENT TOOTED UP AGAIN.

Seymour has turned up as the President of the "Union Pacific Company," and has applied for and obtained the privilege of enrolling and employing a large force of contrabands to build the road. So the nigger, after all, will have to put up with a change of masters, and to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water of his philanthropic white "Bridder." It will doubtless pay better than to enroll them into negro regiments, to be slaughtered like sheep at Port Hudson and elsewhere.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 7th gives the following additional items:

RUMORED MOVEMENTS OF LEE'S ARMY.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Reliable advices received here state there is no truth in the statement of the evacuation of Fredericksburg by General Lee, and the occupation of that place by our forces.

The *Chronicle* says, editorially:

The reports of movements on the Rappahannock will, we are inclined to think, turn out to be simply a move of both armies to new and more healthful camping grounds. There is no reason to suppose that the rebel army is preparing to "invade the North."—The situation is not substantially changed from what it was a week ago.

THE LATES FROM VICKSBURG.

The news from Vicksburg is very meagre. The papers have nothing beyond the following dispatch:

CINCINNATI, June 6.—Advices from Vicksburg to June 2, contain no particular news.

General Grant is able to press the siege and take care of Johnston, who is posted still at Jackson. His reported march on Memphis is not confirmed.

Our siege guns are close up to the enemy's works, and playing vigorously on them and the town.

On the 1st instant the rebels shot three hundred horses on the river bank, being unable to feed them.

General Blair is up the Yazoo. Important news is expected of him.

PICTURES OF CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

The Richmond correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 21st November, gives the following graphic descriptions of the Confederate Generals Lee and Longstreet:

Gen. Lee is, I believe, between 50 and 60 years of age, but wears his years well, and strikes you as the incarnation of health and endurance, as he rears his erect soldier-like form from his seat by the fireside to greet courteously the stranger. His manner is calm and stately, his presence impressive and imposing, his dark brown eyes remarkably direct and honest as they meet you fully and firmly, and inspire plenary confidence. The shape and type of the head a little resemble Garibaldi's, but the features are those of a much handsomer man. On the rare occasions, when he smiles, and on the still rarer occasions when he laughs heartily, disclosing a fine unbroken row of white, firm-set teeth, the confidence and sympathy which he inspires are irresistible. A child thrown among a knot of strangers would be inevitably drawn to Gen. Lee first in the company, and would run to claim his protection. The voice is fine and deep, but slightly monotonous in its tone. Altogether, the most winning attribute of the General is his unaffected child like guilelessness. It is very rare that a man of his age, conversant with important events, and thrown to the surface of mighty convulsions, retains the impress of a simple, ingenious nature to so eminent a degree. It is impossible to converse with him for ten minutes without perceiving how deeply he has meditated upon all the possible eventualties of the campaign in Virginia, and how sound and well considered are the positions which he advances. It is obvious that the most entire and trusting confidence is placed in Gen. Lee by his subordinate officers, whose respect and affection he seem s thoroughly to have won. The General is still crippled in his hands from the effects of a fall, which he sustained so long ago as the 30th of August. At dawn of that day, he rode across the historical stream of Bull Run, and observing a patch of herbage, he dismounted and allowed his horse to graze, recollecting that the animal had carried him the whole preceding day almost without food. The General himself sat down on a stump. There were only a few cavalry pickets of Confederates between General Lee and the enemy. Suddenly a charge of a large body of Yankee cavalry drove in the Confederate pickets, and came close up to the spot where Gen. Lee was. The General ran forward to catch his horse, and, grasping at the rein as his horse sidled off, he fell heavily forward entangled in his cloak, upon both hands, and jarred the nerves of the arms right up to the shoulders. His horse was caught by one of his staff, and the Yankee cavalry, not knowing what a valuable prize was close at hand, fell back without approaching more nearly. The General rode throughout the whole of that eventful day, the 10th of August, but for many days and nights he suffered agonizing pain; and even now, on the 21st of November, he is far from having wholly recovered the full use of his hands, though not for one day or hour has he permitted himself to be absent from duty.

A similar abnegation of self is visible in every thought and act of Gen. Lee. "If only I am permitted to finish the work I have on hand, I would be content to live on bread and beef for the rest of my life. Occasionally we have only beef, occasionally only bread; but if we have both together, and salt is added to them, we think ourselves Sybarites. Upon this occasion, it was necessary to stop and procure food for some of the younger men." Those are some of the characteristic utterances which struck me as they came from Gen. Lee's lips. In reference to the last, it would seem as though the ordinary demands of human appetite were in him subordinated and subjected in presence of the imperious exactions required from his brain. In all the varied attributes which go to make up the commander-in-chief of a great army, it is certain that Gen Lee has no superior in the Confederacy, and it may fairly be doubted whether he has any equal.

General Lee has three sons in the army—the one a General under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the second a Colonel, the third (a lad of 18) who is a private attached to one of the batteries of Gen. Jackson's corps. In reference to the last, Gen. Lee told me a story which seemed to me, for the first and only time during many conversations, to have elicited from the narrator faint traces of emotion. Most certainly it was difficult to listen to the story without one's self experiencing such emotion. It appears that at the most critical moment of the battle of Sharpsburg, when Gen. Lee was ordering up every man to meet the heavy masses of Federal artillery pressing on the centre, he observed a single gun harnassed and ready for action, the sole survivor of a battery which had been engaged earlier in the day, and had been roughly handled by the Federals. Gen. Lee immediately ordered the gun to the front. As it passed to the front, coming close to the spot where Gen. Lee was standing, he recognised in the postilion mounted on the leading horses his young son. The boy turned and smiled brightly on his father, exclaiming, "So I see that you are sending us in again." It is a pleasure to add that, although slightly wounded, the boy lived to come safely out of the terrible engagement.

It remains for me to say a few words respecting one other of the most valuable officers of the Confederacy —an eminently combatant man—General Longstreet. His frame is stout and heavy, his countenance florid and cherry, and eminently English in appearance. In every position which he has occupied—first, as commanding a brigade; secondly, as commanding a division; thirdly, a *corps d'armie*—he has grown in the affection of his men, and in the confidence of his commanding officer. As brave and as impetuous under fire as in his tent, remarkable for his circumspection and thinking correctly when in the midst of danger, the name of the Confederacy could not have fallen, I am satisfied. A review of some 10,000 of his men took place when we were at Winchester. Among this body there were no shoeless or barefooted sufferers; a finer or more spirited body of men have never been assembled together on the North American continent.

In conclusion, I can safely say that, although I saw much suffering, great want of shoes, frequently very inadequate clothing, among the men of Gen. Lee's army, I was astonished to observe how confident was the spirit pervading the entire body. No such army has ever yet been assembled to fight for the Confederacy. Any battle into which these men enter is half won when the first shot is fired. Again and again they have joined issue under most unfavorable circumstances with their opponents, and have gained victories. It is not likely that the tide will be turned now that the Federals are every day fighting with less and less appetite, and now that the experience of eighteen months of war has given such confidence to the Confederates in themselves and in their commanding officers that the day of battle is surely and triumphantly looked on as necessarily the day of victory.

From the Jackson Mississippian of June 1st.]

VERY LATEST FROM VICKSBURG—HIGHLY INTERESTING AND RELIABLE PARTICULARS OF THE ASSAULTS—THEIR LOSS IN ALL THE ASSAULS FORTY THOUSAND—THE MEN REFUSE TO RENEW THE ASSAULT—OUR LOSS LESS THAN ONE THOUSAND.

We have seen Wm. Jas. R. Saunders, of Selma, Alabama, who left the vicinity of Vicksburg day before yesterday, at eleven, A. M. He has been inside the Yankee lines ever since Grant invested the place, and was allowed to leave by Gen. Grant, in order to bring away Mrs. Hundley, wife of Col. D. R. Hundley, of the 31st Alabama, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Fort Gibson.

He reports that, in the big fight on Friday of week before last, the Yankees confess that they lost 20,000 men.

On Thursday of the same week we sunk two of the enemy's gunboats, which shell the town every day, having set fire to some houses, and already killed a few women and children; but doing very little other damage. Thirty-one of Vaughn's East Tennesseeans, having deserted and taken the oath, state that so far our losses in the city amount to only a thousand.—Mr. Saunders reports that the Yankees lose fifty to four hundred every day, our sharpshooters killing them off whenever they show themselves near their guns, which they are obliged to handle at night.—One of our sharpshooters has already immortalized himself in the Yankee army. He tells them he is a one-eyed man, and as he shoots a Belgian rifle, whenever the peculiar whistle of that weapon is heard, the Yankees call out, "Look out, boys, there's old one eye!"

They say he can kill at one thousand yards and never misses. One day two Yankee Captains were looking from behind a cotton bale, and old One Eye killed them both at one shot. Mr. Saunders also saw one other captain with an amputated leg, which he owed to the same unknown man. Col. Hundley knows the man, says his name is Elliott, and that he belongs to the 30th Alabama. He is known in Alabama as the best marksman in the State.

Gen. Grant speaks very disparagingly of Johnston, and says he will whip him certainly if he comes to attack him where he is. He has received heavy reinforcements since the fall of Snyder's Bluff. Among the killed of the Yankees since they have invested Vicksburg, are Major Gen. Kerr, Brig. Gens. Burbridge, Lay, Bowman, and one other name forgotten.

The two gunboats sunk were the Natchez and the Nightingale. Grant says he will starve Vicksburg out in ten days, but this is known to be an idle boast.

Mr. Sanders states that the stench of the dead Yankees offended citizens six miles from the battlefield. Gen. Pemberton sent a flag of truce to Grant and demanded that he remove his wounded and bury his dead, which demand was complied with.

The Federals, when they approached Vicksburg, were perfectly sanguine of an immediate capture of our stronghold, and invited the ladies into Vicksburg, to see their sweethearts, as the rebels were all to be sent north. Gen. Grant demanded a surrender of the city, and gave Pemberton three days to consider the proposition. The rebel General replied that he didn't want three minutes to consider the question, but invited Grant to open upon him as soon as he pleased.

After the terrible slaughter on Friday, Grant issued an order for new ladders to be made and the assault to be renewed on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, but the men refused to be led again to the "slaughter pen." The 20th Ohio sent a petition to Gen. McClernand, and positively refused to participate again in the murderous work.

Mr. Saunders heard frequent conversations between the Federals and Col. Womack, chief of Grant's staff, expressed the opinion that Vicksburg would not be taken for six months, if ever. They imagine, that our force in Vicksburg now is from 75,000 to 100,000 men.

The entire Federal loss around the entrenchments at Vicksburg is estimated by them at from 35,000 to 40,000. Gen Grant sent in to Pemberton to know why he fired railroad spikes and poisoned balls at them? The only answer Gen. P. made to this question was, that the whole story was a d——d lie. They are seizing upon all sorts of pretexts to account for their tremendous losses.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the *Whig*, writing on the 9th, says:

I have just arrived here, after unavoidable detention of *two days, en route to Fredericksburg.* The situation today is pretty much unchanged. The enemy yet remain in their entrenched position below Deep Run, about a mile South of Fredericksburg. They are extending their fortifications, thrown up during the battles a few weeks since, from the Bernard House up to Deep Run. About 5 o'clock p. m. yesterday, the batteries on the opposite side opened on our pickets near Hicks, or the Fernaughan House, shelling them for a short period, but without any damage, either to or result, save the harmless explosions of the bursting missiles.

Fredericksburg is yet held by our troops, Mahone's brigade garrisoning the town. Should the enemy attempt to advance to this point, or any other along the lines, he will encounter a reception of a character probably not expected. It is the general impression here that this demonstration of the enemy is a mere feint, and indicative of fear of Gen. Lee's supposed manœuvering.

A report has just reached here of fighting on the Upper Rappahannock between a portion of our troops and the Yankees. No particulars. In the language of the telegraph, everything indicates that we are again "on the eve of important events." Having again reached my post, I will endeavor to keep you regularly advised of each successive day's events.

A Correspondent of the *Examiner*, writing from Fredericksburg on the 8th, says:

Throughout last night and this morning the Yankees have maintained their position here without any material change. During the night a large force was engaged in fortifying the approaches to their pontoon bridge, and this morning revealed a long line of earthworks, across Bernard's field, as the result of their labor.

About an hour after dispatching my letter of yesterday, they moved another brigade across the river at Deep Run, but this morning the number on this side is not visibly increased, and their lines have exhibited no activity beyond the movement of an infantry regiment this morning, from Falmouth down to the pontoon bridge, and one or two batteries of artillery, together with a few companies of cavalry, from the immediate front to the field near the Pollard's house—all on the opposite side of the river.

"An intelligent contraband" announces on the testimony of "those too ise," that the passage of the river is being effected by the enemy at two other points below Deep Run—the one opposite S. Anna's Ferry, and the other, a landing known as Skinker's Neck. This report has no other authority than that mentioned.

This afternoon your correspondent was awakened by the discharge of artillery, and repairing to his post of observation, discovered a battery, posted in the plain below Deep Run, shelling the road leading to Hamilton's Crossing, which, down as far as Fernerhough's house, was covered by our troops, but the stone wall which skirts the east side of the road, together with the intrenchments, afforded perfect protection to the men, though the shells were thrown with wonderful accuracy. This occurred about 5 o'clock, p. m., and about the same time a heavy column of the enemy's infantry, certainly not less than a brigade, recrossed the river, over the pontoon bridge, to the Stafford side. The arrival of ten freight cars at the railway depot near Fredericksburg, to all appearances evidently an ammunition train, a little before closed the incidents of the day.

It can be stated with certainty that the enemy have concentrated the main body of their cavalry on the line of the Orange and Alexandria railway, between Catlett's station and the river. The horses are reported in very poor condition. The Yankee infantry force generally are reported as moving in the same direction.

PRINTING INK.—The best printing is made as follows: Take ten or twelve gallons of linseed oil, set on a fire in an iron pot of twice the capacity to hold the quantity stated, heat to boiling and stir at the same time. If it does not take fire, kindle it with a piece of burning paper held in the cleft of a long stick; remove the pot from the fire, and allow the oil to burn for half an hour, or until a sample of the burnt oil, cooled upon a pallet will draw out long strings half an inch long between the fingers. The flame is then to be extinguished by a tight cover, when the froth of the ebulition has subsided, black rosin is added in the proportion of 6 lbs. to every 2 quarts of oil, stir the mixture till the rosin is dissolved, and then add 1½ lbs. of brown soap, cut in slices, (cautiously) and again stir till mixed, placing the pot once more over the fire, remove cover and set aside. The foregoing constitutes the varnish; the ink itself is composed of finely powdered indigo and Prussian blue, of each 2½ ounces, lamp black, 3½ lbs., ivory black or bone black 4 lbs., put them in a suitable vessel and mix gradually with the warm varnish. This mixture, however, still requires further grinding in a mill or upon a stone slab with a muller. It is to be remembered that hot weather requires a thicker varnish than cold, and large letters require a thinner ink than small; hence the varnish requires reference to the time and also for the purpose for which it is to be used—or two kinds of varnish may be prepared for the time and use demanded.

We are indebted to Dr. Emmons, State Geologist, for the above receipt. If strictly followed we have no doubt the very best English ink will be the result.—*Standard.*

They have commenced cutting wheat in Alabama. The yield is abundant and free from rust.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, June 11.

APPLES—Green; none		
	Dried	
BACON—Hog round		30c@
BEEF		
BEESWAX		
BEANS		
BUTTER		$1
CANDLES—Tallow		$2
"	Wax—By the box	$1
"	Adamantine	
"	Sperm	
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce		
CHICKENS		$1@
DUCKS		
EGGS		
FLOUR—Family		
	Superfine	$5
	Fine	
FODDER—Per hundred		
FEATHERS		
FLAXSEED		$3@
GEESE		
HIDES—Dry		$1
"	Green	
HAY—Per hundred		
LARD		
MOLASSES		
MEAL—Very scarce		$1
NAILS—Scarce		$1
OATS—Per hundred		
"	Cleaned	$1
PORK		$50 per hundred
POTATOES—Sweet		
"	Irish	
PEAS—Ground		
"	Stock	
"	White Table	
RAGS		
RICE		
RYE		
SALT		$17
SUGAR—Brown		$1 50@$1
"	Coffee	
"	Loaf	
TALLOW		$1
WHEAT		

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

June 12, 1863.

Bacon 90a95c.; Lard 90c.; Pork 40a50c., Beef from Butchers, by the side, 30a60c.; Butter $1 75a2; Eggs 70c. per doz.; Corn $4 50a4 75 per bus.; Cotton 40c for good quality; Cotton Yarns $10a12 per bunch of 5 lbs.; Flour $35a40; Coffee none; Rye $6a7 per bus; Sweet Iron 60a75c; Nails 1 50; Sound Salt 25c per lb; Peas—Cow, $4 50a5; White, $6a7; Brown Sugar $1 50a$1 75 per lb; 4-4 Brown Sheetings, at retail, $1 25a1 50; Spirits Turpentine 75c per gallon.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir up feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Kenaan, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one who should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the next election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents to the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3d CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Office of the N. C. Railroad Company,
COMPANY SHOPS, June 10, 1863.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the town of Greensboro' on Thursday, the 9th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Stockholders who do not expect to attend this meeting are requested to send their proxies. They will be supplied with blank forms on application to the Secretary or to any of the Station Agents.

June 12-td JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr., Secretary.

$100 REWARD.

AMOS BROCK, PRIVATE IN CO. A, 40TH REG. N. C. Troops, deserted from the Hospital at [illegible] Fisher on the 6th instant. Said Brock was enlisted in Jones county, within 5 miles of Kinston, on the 28th February, 1863, is 6 feet high, has black hair, black eyes and dark complexion. His family lives four miles from Kinston, but formerly lived in Onslow county. To any exempt commissioned officers, I am authorized by the members of my company to offer a reward of one hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me within two months time from this date.

A. W. FZZELL,
June 12-1w* Capt. Comd'g Co., Fort Fisher, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A CIRCULAR SAW, ABOUT 47 INCHES IN diameter, originally 48; also 24 feet carriage and head blocks, 48 feet track or ways, 10 inches band, 50 or 60 feet long, very heavy. Price six hundred and fifty dollars for all. For information, apply at

June 12-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED.

A RELIABLE SUBSTITUTE, FOR WHOM A GOOD price will be paid. Enquire at this office.

June 12-2t*